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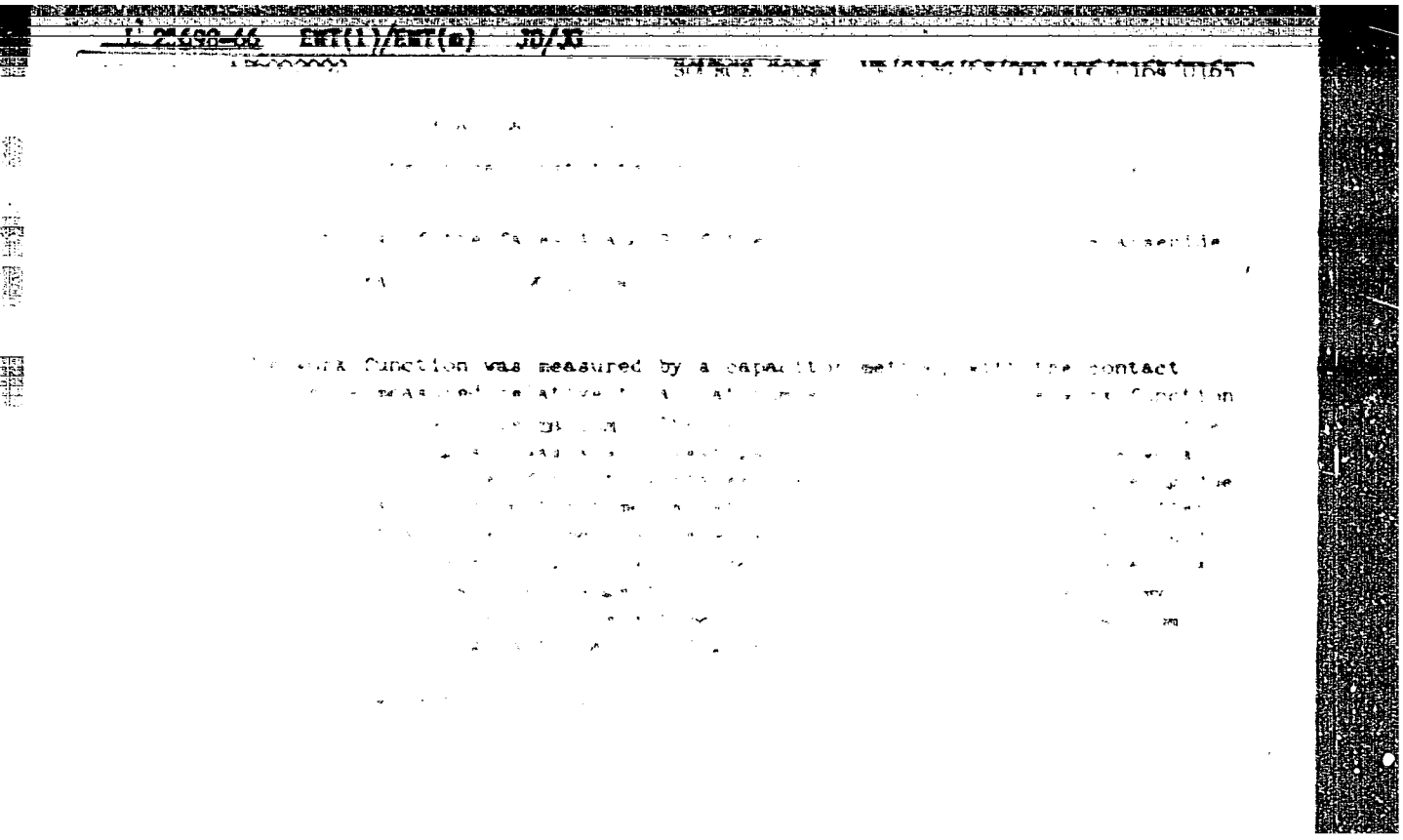

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Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 61358

Author: Semikhatov, A. N., Dukhanina, V. I., Nelyubov, L. P., Rodionov, N. V., Garmainov, I. V., Tolstoy, M. P., Syrokvashina, Ya. A., et al

Institution: None

Title: Map of Ground Waters of European Portion of USSR on a 1:1,500,000 Scale with Explanatory Notes

Original Periodical: Sb. nauch.-tekhn. inform. M-vo geol. i okhrany nedr, 1955, No 1, 51-57

Abstract: The compiled map of ground waters of European portion of USSR made it possible to render more precise the distribution of waters of different type according to their chemical composition and mineralization. Limits of mineralization vary within a range from 40-60 to 190,000 mg/l. Revealed are areas of higher K-content in spring and borehole water which makes it possible to undertake exploratory

Card 1/2

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report presented att the 12th General Assembly of the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics, Helsinki, 25 July - 6 Aug 60

BOGOMOLOV, G.V.; VALEDINSKIY, V.I.; KOCHUBEY, S.S.; MANIS, M.N.; PANTELEYEVA, Ye.M.; POPOV, I.V.; SYROVATKIN, V.G.; FOMICHEV, M.M.; BOGORODITSKIY, K.F.; DURKANINA, V.I.; KRASINTSEVA, V.V.; MAKARENKO, F.A.; POKROVSKIY, V.A.; SILIN-BEKCHURIN, A.I.; FOMIN, V.M.; SHAGOYANTS, S.A.

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(Water, Underground)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00041151(

DUKHANINA, Z.

AID P - 2148

Subject : USSR/Medicine

Card 1/1 Pub. 37 - 17/18

Author : Dukhanina, Z.

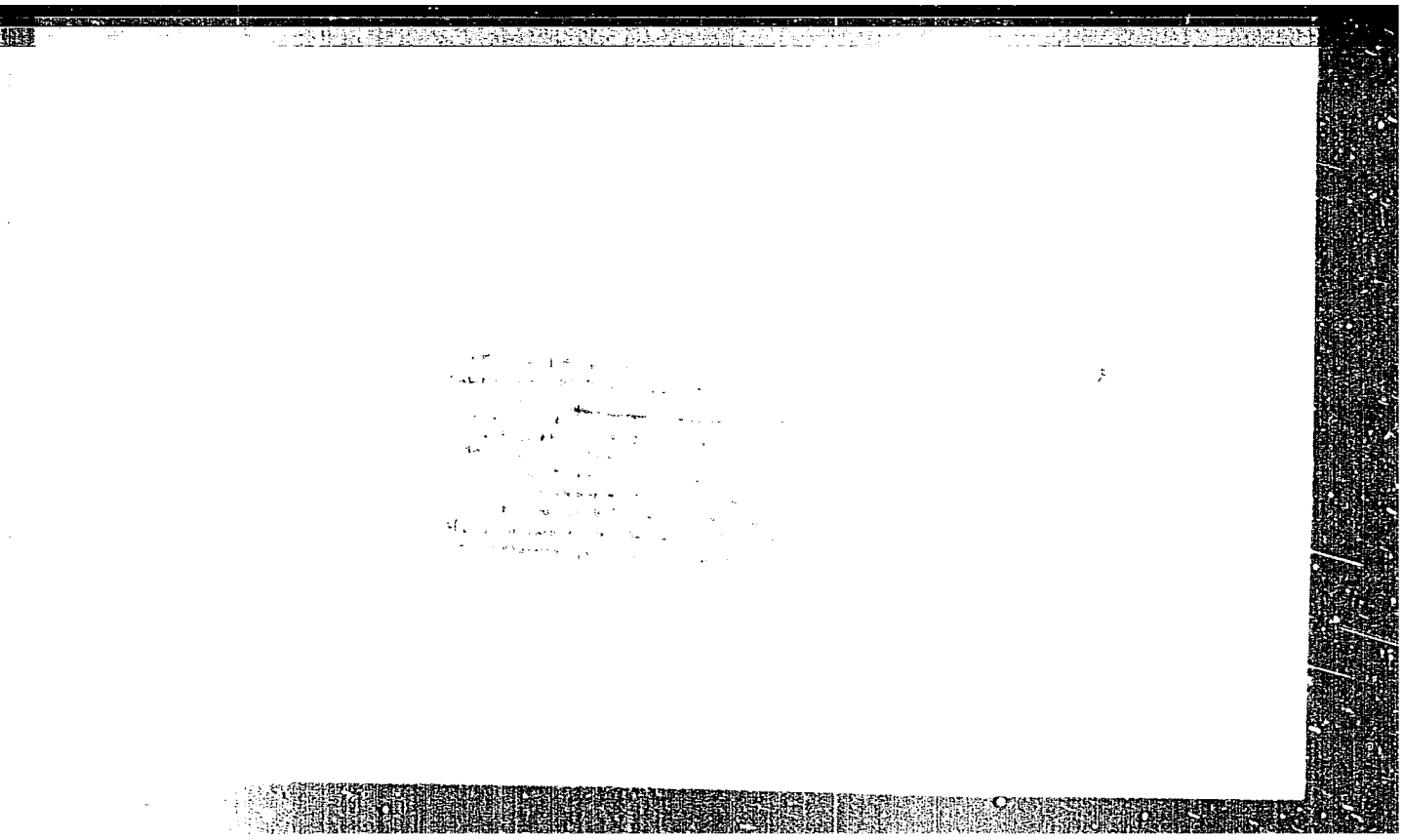
Title : Abstracts

Periodical: Gig. i san., 3, 58-60, Mr 1955

Abstract : Three abstracts of American articles: two from the Archives of Industrial Hygiene, and the third from Public Health Reports.

Institution: None

Submitted : No date



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00041151(

Joint Precipitation of Antimony and Iron (cont.)

and Fe is determined by the onset of the process of $Fe_2(SO_4)_3$ hydrolysis of corresponding strength, and is equal to 2.0-2.3. With increase in the Fe/Sb ratio of the starting solution, precipitation of Sb and Fe begins and ends at lower pH; herein, it is noted, the residual Sb concentration decreases with increasing Fe concentration. Identical results are obtained in precipitation of Sb and Fe by Zn oxide: Sb is precipitated in full, if in the initial solution Fe/Sb = 5-6. In experiments with precipitation of Sb from industrial solutions by neutralization of ZnO it is found that the bulk of the Sb comes down at pH of less than 3-3.5, but that a medium of 5-5.2 pH is required for complete precipitation of this impurity. The conclusion is drawn that the cause of the combined precipitation of Sb and Fe is the reaction of the Sb ions with particles of Fe hydroxide. In the process, compounds of the basic antimonate category come into being in accordance with the reaction $mFe(OH)_3+nH_3SbO_4=[Fe(OH)_3]_{m-n}\cdot nFeSbO_4+3nH_2O$. The precipitation of Sb in the form of such compounds is explained by the fact that when sulfate solutions are neutralized, Fe goes from the ionic condition (Fe^{3+}) through the colloidal into the solid (Fe hydroxide gel). Particles of Fe hydroxide adsorb the free Fe^{3+} ions and acquire a positive charge. In the presence of SbO_4^{3-} ions, the charge on the particles of Fe hydroxide is neutralized in the course of their reaction: $[Fe(OH)_3]_m\cdot nFe^{3+}+nSbO_4^{3-}=[Fe(OH)_3]_m\cdot nFeSbO_4$. The process is

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Joint Precipitation of Antimony and Iron (cont.)

facilitated by the fact that the Sb ions are capable of forming difficultly-soluble chemical compounds. Increase in the level of precipitation of Sb with rise in temperature is one of the proofs that the reaction between particles of Fe hydroxide and Sb ions is a chemical process.

A.Ye.

Card 3/3

SOV/137-57-6-9790

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1957, Nr 6, p 69 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Dukhankina, L.S., Khan, O.A., Gorbaneva, Z.I.

TITLE: The Solubility of Antimony Oxides in Zinc Sulfate Solutions (Rastvorimost' okislov sur'my v rastvorakh sernokislogo tsinka)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Altaysk. gorno-metallurg. n.-i. in-ta, 1956, Vol 3, pp 132-135

ABSTRACT: An isothermic method is used to study the solubility (S) of Sb oxides in chemically pure preparations in neutral $ZnSO_4$ solutions, there being 18 g H_2SO_4/liter. It is found that the S of Sb_2O_3 with elevated Zn concentrations of from 20 to 120 g/liter rises from 0.0718 to 0.1162 g/liter, the S of Sb_2O_5 being constant and equal to ~0.14 g/liter. As temperature rises from 20 to 80°, the S of Sb oxides in $ZnSO_4$ solution rises at Zn concentrations of 120 g/liter, while in a solution acidified by H_2SO_4 (up to 18 g/liter), the S curves lie considerably higher. Sb concentration may attain 100 mg/liter in solutions of nearly commercial composition.

A.Ye.

Card 1/1

137-1958-2-2655

Dukhankina, L.S.

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 2, p 65 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Dukhankina, L. S., Khan, O.A.

TITLE: The Effect of Copper and Aluminum Ions on the Behavior of Antimony in the Neutralization of Zinc Sulfate Solutions (O vliyanii ionov medi i alyuminiya na povedeniye sur'my pri neytralizatsii sernokislykh tsinkovykh rastvorov)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Altaysk. gornometallurg. n.-i. in-ta, 1957, Vol 4, pp 84-88

ABSTRACT: A study was made of the effect had by ions of Cu and Al on the behavior of Sb in a $ZnSO_4$ solution containing free H_2SO_4. Precipitation of Sb from a solution containing 100 grams/liter Zn, 10 g/l H_2SO_4, 1.02 - 5.4 g/l Cu or 0.1 - 1 g/l Al, and 26.2 - 27 mg/l Sb was found to be accompanied by hydrolysis of the Cu and Al sulfates. When Cu ions were present during neutralization of a ZnO solution, the Sb was partially precipitated, and its residual concentration was practically independent of the initial Cu-ion content of the solution. When a ZnO solution containing Al^{3+} was neutralized, the final pH values being 5.1 - 5.3, precipitation of Sb was virtually complete, i.e., under the conditions of a neutralizing leaching the Al helped to purify the solutions completely of Sb.

B.Z.

Card 1/1

1. Zinc sulfate--Solutions 2. Antimony--Behavior 3. Copper ions

5(4) SOV/80-32-4-20/47

AUTHORS: Khan, O.A., Dukhankina, L.S.

TITLE: On the Cathode Separation of Zinc From Zinc-Sulfate Solutions With a High Concentration of Iron Ions (O katodnom vydelenii tsinka iz sul'fattsinkovykh rastvorov s vysokim soderzhaniyem ionov zheleza)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1959, Vol 32, Nr 4, pp 823-826 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated zinc-sulfate solutions which contained iron. These solutions can be obtained in hydrometallurgical processes, but their further treatment by methods adopted in hydrometallurgy presents difficulties due to high concentration of iron. Therefore the authors propose to apply for this purpose electrolytical method. As the electrolysis of zinc-iron solutions has been comparatively poorly studied thus far, the authors carried out experiments to determine the effect of cathode density of current, concentration of iron and zinc ions and other factors on the yield of the metals and iron concentration in the cathode deposit. The electrolysis of solutions was performed in a bath with a diaphragm partition. Aluminum

Card 1/3

On the Cathode Separation of Zinc From Zinc-Sulfate Solutions With a High Concentration of Iron Ions

plates served as a cathode and plates of lead-silver (1% Ag) alloy as an anode. The results of the experiments are presented in a table from which it is seen that iron concentration in the deposit rises with both an increase in the iron ion concentration in the solution and with an increase of the current density. The cathode yield of zinc from the Zn - Fe solution is relatively high. Figure 1 shows that the partial yield of zinc rises with an increase of temperature and falls with an increase in the [illegible] Zn ratio in the electrolyte. If the electrolysis is conducted in a bath without a diaphragm, the cathode yield of the alloy as well as the partial yield of zinc are sharply reduced.

There are 3 graphs, 1 table, and 15 references, 12 of which are Soviet, 2 German and 1 English.

SOV/80-32-4-20/47

On the Cathode Separation of Zinc From Zinc-Sulfate Solutions With a High Concentration of Iron Ions

ASSOCIATION: Altayskiy gorno-metallurgicheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Akademii nauk KazSSR (Altai Mining Metallurgical Scientific Research Institute of the AS KazSSR)

SUBMITTED: September 4, 1957

Card 3/3

KHAN, O.A.; DUKHANKINA, L.S.

Electrolysis of zinc-iron sulfate solutions. Trudy Alt.GMNII AN Kazakh.SSR 11:65-75 '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Zinc—Electrometallurgy)

TSEPT, A.L.; DUKHANKINA, L.S.

Cementation of copper and lead from highly ferrous chloride solutions. Trudy Inst. met. i obogashch. AN Kazakh. SSR 4:14-18 '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Cementation (Metallurgy)) (Copper--Metallurgy)

DUKHANKINA, L.S.; TSEFT, A.L.

Cementation of copper and lead from calcium chloride solutions. Trudy Inst. met. i obog. AN Kazakh. SSR 5:52-56 '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Cementation (Metallurgy)) (Copper--Metallurgy)
(Lead--Metallurgy)

TSEFT, A.L.; TARASKIN, D.A.; YERMILOV, V.V.; TKACHENKO, O.B.; VASIL'YEVA, V.A.; SUSHCHENKO, S.N.; DUKHANINA, L.S.

Hydrometallurgical treatment of copper matte. Trudy Inst. met. i obog. AN Kazakh. SSR 5:72-76 '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Copper—Metallurgy) (Hydrometallurgy)

DUKEANKINA, L.S.; PONOMAREV, V.D.

Role of iron in the electrolysis of zinc from sulfate solutions.
Trudy Inst.met.i obog. AN Kazakh.SSR 11:114-118 '64.

Cathodic polarization in the formation of zinc-iron alloys.
Ibid. 125-128 (MIRA 18:4)

SALTOVSKAYA, L.A.; ZAKUBIN, A.I.; ROMANOV, G.A.; YEVDOKIMENKO, F.N.; DUKHANINA, I.S.

Electrodeposition of gallium on a gallium cathode from industrial aluminate solutions. Report no.3. Trudy Inst. met. i obog. AN Kazakh. SSR 12:49-51 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

DUKHANKINA, L.S.; PONOMAREV, V.D.; AKHMETOV, S.V.

Microscopic and thermographic investigation of iron-zinc electrolytic deposits. Trudy Inst. met. i obog. AN Kazakh. SSR 14:69-75 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

DUKHANOV, A. YA. PA 43/49T74

USSR/Medicine - Gynecology, Therapy in Nov/Dec 48
Medicine - Gonorrhea, Therapy

"Combined Hormonotherapy of Female Gonorrhea," A. Ya. Dukhanov, Urol Dept, Second Leningrad Children's Hosp, 4½ pp

"Vop Ped i Okhran Mater i Det" No 6

Describes treatment of three persistent cases of chronic gonorrhea with the esterogenic preparation "Synestrol."

43/49T74

DUKHANOV, A.Ya.

Nocturnal urinary incontinence in children according to Pavlovian theory on the higher nervous function. Pediatriia, Moskva No.4:44-49 July-Aug 51.
(CLML 21:4)

1. Candidate Medical Sciences, Head of the Urological Division of the Second Municipal Children's Hospital, Leningrad.

DUKHANOV, A.Ya.

Foreign bodies in the vagina in children. Pediatriia no.1:82 Ja-F '54. (MLRA 7:3)

1. Iz urologicheskogo otdeleniya 2-y Leningradskoy gorodskoy detskoy bol'nitsy. (Vagina--Foreign bodies)

DUKHANOV, A.Ya.; OSOVTSEVA, P.G.

Penicillin therapy of gonorrhea in girls. Pediatriia no.1:82 Ja-F '54. (MLRA 7:3)

1. Iz urologicheskogo otdeleniya 2-y Leningradskoy gorodskoy detskoy bol'nitsy. (Penicillin) (Gonorrhea)

DUKHANOV, A.Ya.

"Gonorrhea." I.M.Porudominskii. Reviewed by A.IA. Dukhanov. Pediatriia no.2:90-91 Mr-Ap '54. (MLRA 7:6)
(GONORRHEA) (PORUDOMINSKII, I.M.)

DUKHANOV, A.Ya.

Brief report on 10 years' activities of the pediatric urological section in Leningrad. Urologiia 23 no.4:79-80 Jl-Ag '58 (MIRA 11:8)

1. Iz urologicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - kand.med.nauk A.Ya. Dukhanov) 2-y Gorodskoy detskoy bol'nitsy.
(CHILDREN--DISEASES)
(URINARY ORGANS--DISEASES)

DUKHANOV, A.Ya.

Infected hydronephrosis of the upper half of a dystopic kidney in a girl. Urologiia 23 no.5:60-61 S-O '58 (MIRA 11:11)

1. Iz Urologicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - kand.med.nauk A.Ya. Dukhanov) detskoy bol'nitsy imeni N.K. Krupskoy v Leningrade.
(HYDRONEPHROSIS, complications
infect. of hydronephrotic dystopic kidney report (Rus))
(KIDNEYS, abnormalities,
dystopic kidney with infected hydronephrosis, case report (Rus))

DUKHANOV, A. Ya., kand. med. nauk

Cases of tumors of the spermatic cord. Urologiia 24 no.2:68-69 Mr-Ap '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Iz urologicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. A. Ya. Dukhanov) 2-y gorodskoy detskoy bol'nitsy v Leningrade.
(SPERMATIC CORD, neoplasms, sarcoma (Rus))
(SARCOMA, case reports, spermatic cord (Rus))

DUKHANOV, Al'bert Yakovlevich; MIKHEL'SON, Ya.D., red.; CHUNAYEVA, Z.V., tekhn. red.

[Pediatric urology] Urologiia detskogo vozrasta. Leningrad, Medgiz, 1961. 254 p. (MIRA 15:2)
(UROLOGY)

DUKHANOV, A.Ya., kand.med.nauk

Treatment of exstrophy of the bladder. Vest.khir. 85 no.10:126 O '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Iz urologicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - A.Ya. Dukhanov) detskoy bol'nitsy im. N.K. Krupskoy gor. Leningrada.
(BLADDER--ABNORMITIES AND DEFORMITIES)

DUKHAREV, O.V.; SMIRNOVA, Ye.V., red.; MAYOROV, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Television apparatus; prospectus-catalog] Televizionnaia apparatura; prospekt-katalog. Moskva, 1962. 16 p.
(MIRA 16:6)

1. Moscow. Vystavka dostizheniy narodnogo khozyaystva SSSR.
(Television--Receivers and reception)

PETROVA, A.G.; RAZUMOV, V.A.; AYDAROV, T.K.; Prinimali uchastiye:
LUKINA, V.A.; MUKHTAZIN, E.Z.; DUKHARINA, N.I.

Determination of lead in air and in biological materials. Zav. lab. 30 no.9:1095-1096 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

ACCESSION NR: AP4017927 Z/0065/64/000/001/0028/0042

AUTHOR: Duhaj, Pavol (Dukhay, Pavol)

TITLE: Study of the formation of the sigma phase in purely austenitic Cr-Ni steels

SOURCE: Kovove materialy, no. 1, 1964, 28-42

TOPIC TAGS: sigma-phase formation, austenitic Cr-Ni steel, critical chromium concentration, formation rate, precipitation rate

ABSTRACT: The paper studies sigma-phase precipitation in purely austenitic chrome-nickel steels and alloys by optical and electronic microscopy, x-ray phase and microchemical analyses, x-ray spectral examination of the chemical composition of the micro-volume of specimens and magneto-metric analysis; and finds that the sigma phase can precipitate directly from austenite. The decisive factor for sigma-phase formation is the necessary "critical" concentration of chromium under the given conditions of equilibrium in a given system, where the sigma phase is thermo-dynamically stable. In austenitic steels containing less chromium than such necessary "critical" concentration, the phase will form only when such a local enrichment with chromium occurs, i.e., in the case of the solution of chromium carbide

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ACCESSION NR: AP4017927

or in the presence of ferrite. In austenitic steels and alloys having a chromium content near this "critical" point, the phase may arise directly from the austenite and its rate of formation will be governed primarily by the diffusion rate of the elements participating in its formation. The paper further shows that the presence of tungsten in austenites retards sigma-phase precipitation. Original has 5 tables, 6 graphs and 16 photos.

ASSOCIATION: Laboratorium fyziky kovov SAV, Bratislava (Laboratory of the Physics of Metals of the SAV)

SUBMITTED: 01Apr63 DATE ACQ: 12Mar64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ML NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 012

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D299/D304

26.5200

AUTHORS: Kremn'ov, O. O., and Dukhenko, M. T.

TITLE: Heat transfer by undulatory strips in a horizontal air current

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk UkrRSR. Dopovidi, no. 11, 1961, 1495-1497

TEXT: A method is described for the design of highly efficient heat-exchange surface. The heat transfer from thin nickel strips was experimentally studied as a function of the parameters of strip-undulations. The strips were 0.05 mm thick and 5.0 mm wide. The distance between the undulations varied between 10 and 25 mm, their height - between 1 and 6 mm. The experimental method was that of an earlier work by the authors. The temperature of the air current varied from 17.8 to 21.8°C, the temperature of the strip - from 2.0 to 23.5 m/sec. The dependence of the heat transfer coefficient on the height of, and distance between, undulations was investigated. The results were compared with the results for an even

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Heat transfer by ...

strip under the same conditions. The comparison shows that the heat-transfer coefficient can be tripled by means of the undulations; this is explained by the rapid decay in the boundary layer (due to the undulations). By increasing the velocity of the air current from 2.0 to 20.0 m/sec, the heat transfer coefficient α increases by a factor of five approximately. Further, the size of the undulations (their height and distance) was analyzed in relation to the magnitude of the heat transfer coefficient. As a result of the experiments, the following optimum dimensions of the undulatory strips were obtained: Distance between undulation - 20 mm, height - 4 mm. The use of such undulatory strips in heat-exchange surfaces would reduce the size of the heat-exchangers and increase their efficiency. There are 3 figures and 3 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: Instytut teploenerhetyky AN USSR (Institute of Heat and Power Engineering AS UkrRSR)

PRESENTED: by Academician I. T. Shvets' AS UkrRSR

SUBMITTED: July 4, 1961

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X

KREMNEV, O.A. [Kremn'ov, O.O.]; DUKHNENKO, M.T. [Dukhnenko, M.T.]

Heat emission by corrugated bands in a longitudinal current of air. Dop. AN URSR no.11:1495-1497 '61. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Institut teploenergetiki AN UkrSSR. Predstavleno akademikom AN UkrSSR I.T.Shvetsom [Shvets', I.T.].
(Heat—Transmission)

ISKHAKOV, Galim Khanipovich; REDIN, Nikolay Sergeyevich; KONEVKIN, I.I., retsenzent; DUKHNEVICH, V.I., red.; TSYMBALIST, N.N., red.izd-va; [illegible], tekhn. red.

[Efficient time length for the banking of open-hearth furnaces for repair purposes] Ratsional'nye sroki ostanovki martenovskikh pechei na remonty. Moskva, Metallurgizdat, 1963. 60 p. (MIRA 16:7)
(Open-hearth furnaces--Maintenance and repair)

137-58-4-6737

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 4, p 62 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Dukhin, A. I.

TITLE: Microanalysis of Iron and Steel to Study Crystallization (Izucheniye kristallizatsii stali i chuguna metodom malykh ob"yemov)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Fiz.-khim. osnovy proiz-va stali. Moscow, AN SSSR, pp 726-738. Diskus. pp 781-791, 1957

ABSTRACT: Ordinary laboratory practice does not yield molten refractory metals in a state of purity adequate to permit study of spontaneous crystallization (SC). Therefore resort was had to microinvestigations of supercooling and crystallization of metals ground to a fineness of 10^{-4}-10^{-9}cm^3. Given the small amount of impurities in the initial samples of metal, and the very great number of small particles of metal into which these samples are comminuted, the probability that impurities will be able to enter any given particle of metal is small. Study of the crystallization of such particles of metal, the dimensions of which were as small as 500 microns, was conducted in special micro-furnaces in vacuum and in inert gases. Sn, Bi, and Fe-C alloys with 0.8, 2, 4.3 and 5.15% [C], Fe-Al alloys with 0.005, 0.08 and 2.3%

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137-58-4-6737

Microanalysis of Iron and Steel to Study Crystallization

[Al], and pure Fe were investigated. It was found that the supercooling ΔT of Fe increased as the particle size diminished, and this was seen most clearly in Fe with 0.005% [Al]. The presence of soluble impurities (C and Al) reduced ΔT. For pure Fe, ΔT = 500-550°. Addition of 0.8% C diminished ΔT to 225°. Further addition of C up to 2% had no effect on ΔT. The presence of Al diminishes ΔT even more severely. At 0.08% [Al], ΔT 250-300°. A further increase in [Al] in the Fe-Al Alloy increases ΔT somewhat. The effect of admixtures of C and Al upon crystallization is explained by the fact that they diminish the melt-crystal boundary surface tension, $\sigma_{m/c}$ somewhat. Calculation of the values of $\sigma_{m/c}$ by the method of V. I. Danilov and B. M. Taverovskiy confirms the hypothesis advanced above. Study of crystallization within small volumes appears to be of interest for laboratory practice.

A. R.

1. Steel--Microanalysis 2. Iron--Microanalysis 3. Crystallization--Study and teaching

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DUKHIN, A. I.

137-1958-3-4815

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 3, p 52 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Neymark, V. Ye., and Dukhin, A. I.

TITLE: The Effect of Modifiers on the Crystallization Process of an Ingot (Vliyaniye modifikatorov na protsess kristallizatsii slitka)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Rost Kristallov. Moscow, AN SSSR, 1957, pp 128-137

ABSTRACT: Various degrees of supercooling were employed during a study of the effect of small additions of B and Ti on the structure of ingots 120 x 120 mm in cross section, and ingots with a diameter of 3 mm, 50 mm, and 90 mm, consisting of st. 3, 1Kh18N9T, Kh18N9, Kh23N18, and Kh27 steels. The investigation established that an addition of 0.003 - 0.005 percent of B sharply refines the structure of the 120 x 120 mm ingot of carbon steel; increasing the amount of B up to 0.02 percent produces a coarser structure. The addition of 0.08 - 0.3 percent of Ti favors the growth of thin columnar crystals (CC). Both B and Ti retard the growth of the CC in the Kh27 steel (50 mm in diameter), but do not affect their growth in the Kh18N9 steel. Increasing the degree of supercooling of metal along the crystallization front increases the effect of the modifiers on the rate of formation of

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The Effect of Modifiers on the Crystallization Process of an Ingot

crystallization nuclei in austenite steel. The increase in the growth of CC at increased temperatures of a melt which was modified by soluble additives is explained by the presence of active, insoluble impurities in Fe-B and Fe-Ti, which are rendered inactive by the superheating of liquid steel and by a decrease in the supercooling of the crystallization front. The increase in the deactivation temperature, produced in the Kh27 steel by the addition of Ti, is explained by the presence of activated, insoluble additives in the Fe-Ti, which favor the formation of crystallization nuclei.

V. N.

Dukhin, A I.

Solidification of Metals: ([redacted]) Trans. of 2nd Conf. on [redacted] Theory of Foundry Processes, 56; Moscow, Mashgiz, 1958, 532pp.

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A052/A101

18.7500

AUTHORS: Dukhin, A. I., Neymark, V. Ye.

TITLE: The effect of boron and titanium on steel supercooling

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 4, 1962, 51, abstract 4I305 ("Sb. tr. In-t metalloved. i fiz. metallov Tsentr. n.-i. in-ta chernoy metallurgii, no. 6, 1959, 34 - 38)

TEXT: The effect of B (up to 0.04%) and Ti (up to 1%) additions on the supercooling of stainless Х 18Н 9 (Kh18N9) and Х 23Н 18 (Kh23N18) Cr-Ni-steels and Х 27 (Kh27) Cr-steel cooled at a rate of 25 degree/sec from a liquid state was investigated. About 3 g of investigated steel was placed in an alundum or quartz crucible and smelted in a vacuum or in a protective atmosphere. It has been found that Kh23N18 steel without additions at the 1st remelting supercools by 100 - 150°C. After 2 - 3 remeltings the supercooling reaches 220 - 250°C. Addition of Ti to steel of 0.1, 0.25, 0.5% reduces the supercooling to 205, 70 and 50°C respectively. At the Ti content of 1% no supercooling could be recorded. At repeated remeltings of Kh23N18 steel with 0.25 and 0.5% Ti the supercooling increases to 110 - 150°C but does not reach the value of the supercooling of steel

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S/137/62/000/004/113/201
A052/A101

The effect of boron and titanium on steel supercooling

without Ti. An addition of up to 0.01% B reduces supercooling, a further increase of B up to 0.2% does not change the supercooling and at 0.04% B the supercooling somewhat increases. Kh 27 steel practically does not supercool, therefore the effect of modifiers on its supercooling was not studied. Kh18N9 steel without additions supercools by 325°C. 0.25 - 0.5% Ti reduces the supercooling to 220 - 300°C. Assumptions on the mechanism of nucleus formation in the investigated steels are made.

N. Kalinkina

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

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